AMERICAN MUSEUM NOVITATES

Number 643 Published by The American Museum of Natural History New York City July 5, 1933

59.57, 72 S (728.1)

TWO NEW DIPTERA FROM GUATEMALA

By C. H. Curran

The two new forms described in this paper were included in a small lot of flies forwarded for determination by Dr. Joseph Bequaert. The types are in The American Museum of Natural History.

Stratiomyidae

Merosargus pictithorax, new species

In my key to the species of *Merosargus*,[1] this traces to couplet 13, where it fits neither alternative, although coming close to *hyalopterus* Giglio-Tos. *M. pictithorax* differs from *hyalopterus* in having a broad, interrupted, shining black median vitta on the mesonotum, and interrupted sublateral vittae. Length, 9.5 mm.

Female.—Head sulphur yellow; lateral frontal depressions and narrow frontal orbits above, a band extending across the ocelli, and the occiput except in the middle above the neck, shining black. Hair reddish yellow, black on the transverse ocellar band. Antennae reddish, the third segment suboval. Proboscis reddish yellow.

Thorax sulphur yellow; pectus with rusty reddish tinge; mesopleura with a large, triangular, shining black spot in the middle; mesonotum with shining black markings as follows: a median vitta, broad in front of the suture, triangular behind the suture, being pointed in front and expanding to form a prescutellar band; a broad, incomplete, interrupted vitta toward either side, the posterior spot furcate posteriorly; about the basal third of the scutellum shining black. Hair yellow, black on the black mesonotal markings. Metanotum metallic green.

Legs reddish yellow, the apical three tarsal segments black; hair yellowish, black on the posterior four femora and coxae and on the apical tarsal segments.

Wings with luteous tinge. Squamae with brownish border and reddish-brown fringe. Halteres yellow.

Abdomen rusty yellowish-red, the second to fifth segments each with a broad shining black basal fascia, the fascia on the second segment widest laterally and narrowly interrupted in the middle, the others widest in the middle and entire; first segment with a narrow, incomplete, narrowly interrupted subapical fascia. Hair black on the first segment and on the black bands, yellow on the yellow fasciae. Venter rusty reddish, the fourth and fifth sternites with more or less developed black or brown basal fasciae, the hair yellowish, mostly black on the fifth sternite.

Holotype.—Female, Moc Guatalon, Guatemala, 1000 m., March-April, 1931 (J. Bequaert).

[1]American Museum Novitates, No. 534, p. 1.

SYRPHIDAE

Salpingogaster bequaerti, new species

In my key to the species belonging to this genus[1] traces to *nigra* Schiner but is at once distinguished by its small size, presence of a yellow stripe on the metapleura, very differently shaped fourth sternite in the male, etc. Differs from *limbipennis* Williston in having the tibiae yellow on the basal third or more and in lacking the brown cloud over the cross-veins. Length, 8 to 9 mm.

MALE.—Sides of the face and front pale yellow, the frontal triangle and very broad median facial stripe blackish, the facial stripe narrowed below the tubercle; cheeks black, the back of the mouth yellow; occiput black, cinereous pollinose and with whitish hairs. Face with very short, fine yellowish pile, the front with some fine, short blackish hairs below and some shorter ones above. Facial tubercle strong, the antennal tubercle moderately prominent, not produced as in *nigra*. Antennae pale brownish, the third segment obtusely oval.

Thorax black; humeri, notopleura, posterior calli, a stripe extending over the mesopleura and sternopleura and a stripe on the metapleura, pale yellow; mesonotum without distinct pollinose vittae; pile very short, pale in color. Scutellum brown, bare, the base yellow, the apical border reddish.

Legs blackish or brown, the tips of the femora, basal third of the anterior and posterior tibiae and the basal half of the middle pair, pale yellow; basal two or three tarsal segments dull reddish.

Wings hyaline, the costal border broadly deep brown, the brown broadened apically where it extends to the third vein from a point a little beyond the "loop" of the vein, also extending back to the third vein before the anterior cross-vein. Squamae rather brownish yellow, bare. Knob of halteres brown.

Abdomen brown; first segment and narrow base of the second pale yellow; third segment with a broad, sub-basal band which widens laterally, the apex of the segment narrowly pale yellow. Hair very short and brownish, but appearing pale in some views. Apex of fourth sternite emarginate, not strongly produced on the sides; the usual mammiform process on the genitalia long.

FEMALE.—Front narrow above, black, the sides narowly pale yellow almost to the level of the anterior ocellus. Abdomen more strongly broadened, the apex of the fourth segment pale yellow. Ovipositor large, rather cylindrical, somewhat longer than wide.

TYPES.—Holotype, male, Sa Emilia, Pochuta, Guatemala, 1000 m., February-March, 1931 (J. Bequaert); allotype, female, Patulul, Guatemala, July 12, 1931 (Marston Bates). Paratype, female, Sa Emilia Pachuta, 1000 m., March-April, 1931 (Bequaert).

---

[1]American Museum Novitates, No. 519, p. 5.